CONGRESS.

The House Adjournment Resolution Rejected by the Senate.

A Dominican Protest Against Annexation.

Mr. Beck's Bill for the Removal of Disabilities Defeated.

ANOTHER RADICAL INNOVATION.

The First Speech in the House by a Colored Representative.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1871. THE HOUSE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Immediately after the rending of the journal the Senate sok up the resolution from the House for a final adjournent to-morrow, the 15th inst. Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., moved to lay the resolution on

the table. Carried—yeas 32, nays 13. The negative voic was made up of the democrats and one republican—Mr. Trum-

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented an address to the cenate of the United Staes of North America, remonstrating gainst the proposed annexation of St. Domingo, signed by thomas Bobadilla, iste President of the Central Junta of the

overnment of the Dominican republic, late President of the upreme Court, late Minister of State and Senator of the

government of the Dominican republic, late President of the Supreme Court, late Minister of State and Senator of the staid republic; Pedro Pablo de Bouilla, late Senator and Predident of the Supreme Court of Justice; Merton Valveds, ieueral of the supreme Court of Justice; Merton Valveds, ieueral of the national army, late Senator and member of Jonarys; Carlos Nouce, tate Attorney of the Supreme Court of Justice, late Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs and Member of Congress; Eurorio Percura, Brigadier Genetal of the unitonal armies; Jose A. Bouilla y Espana, Jounnellor of the Courts of the republic and ex-Attache to the Department of Justice; Felix Charles and Augustin mingo, actually resulting abroad.

The paper is in the Spanish language, and bears date of San Carlos do Astuadila, Island of Porto Rico, January 16, 1871. It alleges that President Baez, for the purpose of accomplishing the annexation of St. Domingo to the Inited State—a deed forbidden by the constitution of the republic of Dominica - has caused many patrons opposed to the product of the santeness of death and executed; has country; that for the same object of realizing his intentions and in urgosed a vigorous outracism and on the country; that for the same object of realizing his intentions and in order to deceive the government and the people of the linded States with an appearance of legality, he has forced the Dominicans to assemble for election, and compelled, with threats, the greatest part of the citizens to vois for americand on a papearance of legality, he has forced the Dominicans their convictions and the interests of the country; that the majority of the people are opposed to all to religin domination; that the object of Baez in the project is to convert into specie large amounts of billing against the Fressury of the republic; that the amounts of billing against the Fressury of the republic; that the amounts of billing against the Fressury of the republic; that the majority of the people are opposed to all to religing dominatio

Mr. Hamilton, (rep.) of Md., objected to the second read-

ing, and it laid over.

Exissus of NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Mr. Suffenan, rep. of Ohio, from the Committees on Finance, reported a bill to authorize the reissue of instional bank notes in exchange for mutitated bills. Passed.

Mr. Sawyer, (rep.) of S. C., introduced a bill appropriating \$20,000 to nid in rebuilding the Urnhaus' Asviem in

ing SEULOG to aid in rebuilding the Orphans' Asylum in charleston, under charge of the Sisters of Mercy. Referred to the Committee on Military Adairs.

Ry Mr. Hown, rep.) of Wis., to amend the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1857.

By Mr. Callbwrll, (rep.) of Kan., to amend the National Currency act by striking out Leavenworth from the list of cities where national bank circulation may be redeemed.

By Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., to enable honorably discharged soldiers and saliors, their widows and orphans to account homestada on public lands.

By Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of ill., to enable honorably discharged solders and salors, their widows and orphans to acquire homesteads on public lands.

By Mr. HAMILTON.—To amend the act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on steam ressels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PRATT, (rep.) of Ind., called up his bill for the protection of settlers on public lands and read a lengthy prepared argument in its advocacy, reviewing the public land policy of the covernment. Under the recent judicial decisions, upon the construction of the Swamp Land acts, great injury would be visited upon many settlers, thousands of whom in California would be dispossessed of their lands. The bill he had introduced was designed to remedy the injustice in this. The bill was laid aside, and Mr. Anthony's resolution confining the business to legislation upon the Ku Kiux outrages taken up, pending which, at turce o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1871.
EEEPING THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., desired to state to the House that at the late session there was prepared by the accom-plished chief clerk of the Treasury Department a bili regu-lating the method of presenting the estimates and keeping the accounts of the Treasury Department. If worth passi the bill should be passed now, so that Congress may bereaft have more intelligently arranged estimates. The late Com

have more intelligently arranged estimates. The late Committee on Appropriations gave this bill their endorsement. The bill siter explanation was passed.

EXVISION OF THE UNITED STATES STATUTES.

Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., othered a joint resolution authorising the commission appointed to revise the statutes to print their reports. In response to a question be said he believed that before the adjournment of this Congress we shall have a complete revision of the laws. He thought all the general laws of the country would be compressed into two rotumes, exclusive of treaties. The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Cox. (dem.) of N. Y., offered the following, and demanded the previous question:—
Resolved, That economy requires that the annual taxation should not exceed \$250,00,000, including \$125,000,000 principal of the public debt.
Resolved, That the taxiff should be for revenue only, and not for the protection of class interests at the general excesses.

not for the protection of class interests at the general expenses,
Resolved, That in case this session adjourns without the appointment of the Committee of Ways and Seams a special committee of seven be appointed to consider and report upon the reform of our revenue, and such bill or bills embodying a revenue tariff on the foregoing principles as will best carry the same into practical effect; and in case said Committee of Ways and Means be appointed at this session, that then the said committee shall perform the duties required by this resolution.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., objected to the resolutions, and therefore they were not entertained. They were, however, ordered to be printed.

Examoval of Disamilities.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill, herefore infroduced by Mr. Beck, to remove all political disabilities.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill, heretorore introduced by Nr. Beck, to remove all political disabilities.

Mr. Bwox, (dem.) of Ky., said after consultation with
the members he was thoroughly sonvinced that a bill removing disabilities from all men could not obtain the requisite
vote of two-thrids. He was therefore disposed to admit the
amendment of Mr. Poland, making exceptions, believing, as
a wiser man than binnelf had said, "it is a settled rule to
make most of an actual situation, and never hesitate to do a
proper thing because he could not do all he desired."

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio, said we must have peace
and order before amnesty.

Mr. ELLIOTT, (colored, rep.), of S. C., said he believed he
had been regarded an entertaining liberal views on this question; but at a time like this, when he turned his eyes to the
South and saw the loyar men of that section suffering at the
handle of their political sequents when now proposed to
relieve of their political sequents this proposed and here
onter his solemn preset against this proposed and here
onter his solemn preset against this proposed and here
onter his solemn preset against this proposed and here
onter his solemn preset against this proposed and here
onter his solemn prometer and the sequents of sympathy which
the gentleman entertained for those men in the South who
are now prohibited from holding office. They were the gentieman's allies and compatitots. They are disfranchised
simply becaused they rushed into rebellion against the best
government under heaven, with the survice and consent of
such as the grottemn from Kentucky. He regretted that
the gentleman from Hilmois (Mr. Farnworth) on Friday tookoccasion to compare the condition of the men who are disfranchised
simply becaused they rushed into rebellion against the best
occasion to compare the port of the former. But why was this
so f Because the old man with whom the gentleman from
Hilmois aympathired in his heart joined the responshie
for the murders and outra

the deeds. Ther contribute to these deeds by their secial influence and with the money furnished by Tammany Hall to keep up the outrages in order to insure democratic triumph in the South. He (Mr. Eliott) was here in behalf of the loyal men to tell three facts. The number of arms the disloyal men to tell three facts. The number of arms the disloyal men at the South are the Instruments for carrying out designs of their Northern allies. He represented winter men as well as men of his own complexion. His constituency appeal to Congress to do justice and protect them by inguisalion, instead or placing them under the heel of those who ruled with an iron hand.

Air. HUGKLEY, rep.) of Ala, said he should vote for the bill, as it was in harmony with the feelings of the party to whom he owed his election. In giving his assent to help the didn't intend to admit there were no misses to the adjournment of longress an and would be passed for the protection of life and property in that section, without regard to race or color. They had a right to demand the execution of the laws in the South.

Mr. Blair, (Ind.) of Mo., and he should vote for the bill. The men whose political disabilities it was proposed to remove he doesn't without regard to race and outrages he should not vote for the bill.

The near whose political disabilities it was proposed to remove he doesn't without the ship they are to the state of the s

Swann, Taffe, van Trump, Voorbees, Wallace, Walla, Wheeler—07.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill as thus amended and resulted as follows:—
Yras—Measra—Acker, Adams, Archer, Arthur, Beck, Bigby, Biggs, Biggham, Bird, Blair of Mo, Braxton, Brichl, Brooks of N. Y., Buckley, Burchard, Caldwell, Camphell, Carroll, Comingo, Cox, Cook, Crebs, Critcher, Croesland, Davis, Dela ge, Dox, Dubese, Duke, Eldridge, Ely, Farnaworth, Farwell, Finkelhurg, Forker, Foster, Frye, Garrett, Getz, Goliaday, Griffith, Haldeman, Hale, Halsey, Hambleton, Handley, Hanks, Harper, Harris of Miss, Harris of Va., Hay, Hereford, Hill, Holman, Kondall, Korr, King, Kinsella, Lamison, Leach, Lewis, Mansoo, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McGrew, McHenry, McIntyre, McKenny, Merrick, Benj. F. Neyers, Michell, Moora, Morey, Morgan, Morphis, Niblack, Ferce, Perry, Platt, Folsand, Fotter, Friee, Randall, Read, Rice of It, Rice of Kv., Richae, Wm. R. Roberis, Robinson, Rogers, Roose-welt, Sheldon, Shober, Shoemsker, Slaker, Slocum, Soss, Moore, Morey, Morgan, Morphis, Niblack, Perce, Perry, Piatt, Poland, Potter, Priee, Randall, Read, Rice of Ili, Rice of Kv., Richae, Wm. R. Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sheldon, Shober, Shoemaker, Slater, Slooum, Siosa, Smith of Vt., Spear of Pa., Spear of Ga., Stevens, Storm, Sutherland, Swann. Bypher, Terry, Thomas, Tuthill, Vauchan, Voorhees, Waddell, Wakeman, Warren, Wella, Whiteley, Wniteborne, Williams of N. Y., Wood, Young-120, NAVS-Messrs. Ambler, Averill, Barber, Beaty, Biair of Mich., Brooks of Mass, Businton, Burdett, Butler of Mass, Butler of Mass, Businton, Burdett, Butler of Mass, Butler of Mass, Businton, Burdett, Butler of Mass, Butler of Mass, Hambert, Column, Conger, Colton, Creeley, Dawa, Dierey, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Eams, Elliott, Foster, Garfield, Harmer, Havens, Hawley, Harleton of Wis, Hazieton of N. J., Barr, Hooper, Kelley, Ketcham, Killenger, Lansing, Lowe, Bynch, Maynard, McCrary, McJunkin, Kerriam, Mource, L. Myw. M., Orr, Packard, Packer, Paimer, Parker, Peck, Pendleton, Peters, Forter, Prindle, Rainey, Shanks, Shellabarger, Smith of N. Y., Smith of Ohio, Sprague, Sievenson, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Taffe, Townsend of Pa., Twichell, Tyner, Upson, Walden, Waldren, Wallace, Walls, Wheeler, Willard, Williams of Ind., Wilson of Ind., and Wilson of Ohio-82.
Two-third not having voted for the bill, the Speaker declared it to be rejected.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

The Grand Street and Newtown Railroad Company's Stables Fired-Fifty-three Horses Perish-Loss \$18,000. The stables of the Grand Street and Newtown

Railroad Company, situated on Meeker avenue, near William street, Williamsbug, were discovered to be on fire at about half-past three o'clock yester-day morning by the night watchman when he entered the stables at that hour to feed the horses. There were over one hundred horses and a large number of cars in the stable when the fire was dis-

covered, and put for its timely discovery all would undoubtedly have been destroyed. The prompt arrival of a large force of police, under Captain Mullen, and the available force of the Fire Department, under Chief Smith, enabled the employes of the company, with their timely assistance, to save half the horses and all the cars, the firemen succeeding in condining the flames to the newly constructed portion of the stables, where they were first discovered by the watchman.

THE RELEASED HORSES,
terrified by the fire and moke and the neighing and snorting of their burning companions, galloned off in all directions, some of them going far into queens county, others making off to the river front, but they were nearly all secured during the day and brought back to the stables.

THE BURNED HORSES

presented a sickening sight when the fire was subdued, and were found lying in various contorted shapes. The great bulk of those that perished, however, were suffocated by the smoke, and several that were badily burned were shot for humanity's sake.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE. len, and the available force of the Fire Department,

that were badly burned were shot for humanity's sake.

Captain Cochen, the president of the road, is so fally convinced that the fire was the work of incendiaries that he has oriered a reward of \$1,000 for their apprenension. The night watchman, who was the first to discover the fire and give the alarm, says that just previous to his entering the stable he saw three persons, who appeared to be intoxicated, pass the front stable door on Meeker avenue and disappear round the corner of William street, but he paid no further attention to them. For several months past there has been considerable trouble among the stockholders of this road, and the present president and board of directors came into power after a litigation in the Supreme Court. On coming into power they removed a large number of the employes of the road, and suspicion rests upon some of them, whether justly or unjustly remains to be seen.

LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The losses on buildings and horses will reach \$15,000, covered by insurance, as follows:—
Fulton Fire Ins. Co. \$5,000 National. \$5,000 Citizens'. \$5,000 Corn Exchange. 5,000 Standard. 5,000 Nassau. 5,000 Total. \$40,000

Bernard Aronson and Jacob, his son, who are accused of having set fire to their stere No. 218 East Houston street, on the 4th inst., were brought before Judge Koch yesterday morning for examination. The little boy who stated that he saw the accused lighting some paper behind the counter was examined; but his evidence could not be shaken. The case was then adjourned.

OPEN WAR.

The Radical Fight Against the President.

Wendell Phillips and the New Radical Departure-Southern Millionnaires Must be Shot at the Drum Head-"A Democratic President May be Impessible"-A Radical Gap for Blood.

[From the National Standard (anti-administration), this week.]

A blow sometimes stuns a drunkard into sobri-ety. Possibly the insult offered and the peril brought to the republican party by the removal of Mr. Sumner may have this effect on the nation. We may see the loyal men of the North rally to the defence of the Union. If not, then there is but one thing more for Congress to do in order to sign the death warrant of the republican party, and possibly of the Union. Let Congress now adjourn without authorizing martial law at the South to curb the Ku Klux, and they have assured the election of a democrat to the Presidency. Indeed, the mood of Washington in regard to the anarchy of the South is such that we consider the matter about settled. The thirty-three republicans who last week removed Mr. Sumner from his post elected a democratic Pre-Mr. Sumner from his post elected a democratic President for 1872. Whether Grant will consent to run on a democratic ticket is of course uncertain. Probably he does not himself know yet. But evidently But er's bill on the ku Klux is not likely to become a law. The same subserviency that ate dirt in the Sumner matter stands ready to defeat that. Any substitute that sends Southern assassins to be tried by a jury of feliow assa-sians is a mockery. Nothing short of shooting half a dozen Southern millionnaires at the drum head will owe the Ku Kluz into submission.

by a jury of fellow assa-sins is a mockery. Nothing short of shooting half a dozen Southern willionnaires at the drum head will awe the Ku Kuz into submission.

There seems no likelihood of such vigor either in Congress or at the White House. The St. Domingo coilar on Senatorial necks shows that they belong to a man who has entered on the course where Andrew Johnson perished. How far he intends to advance on that pathway he does not himself now know. But the descent is latally easy. We did not expect much from General Grant. But when he so mexpectedly rose to the level of statesmanship in the matter of the liteenth amendment and of the lindians we smothered all our doubts and gave him large confidence. The last few months, capped by this insolent interference of Congress, reveals the man. We persisted in believing that Mr. Motley was removed for adequate cause until Mr. Secretary Fish's clumsy letter dispelled the lilusion. That act, seen in the light of this attack on Mr. Summer, was evidently dictated simply and solely by spite toward the great Massachuset is Senator. James the First said, when he came to London to mount his throne and found only blundering officiss, "They have given me a secretary who cannot write and a speaker who cannot speak."

Grant is unders cood to be in the same affliction. And the Massachusetts renegade, who helped Mr. Fish to his boyish rheforic, did his work so poorly that he betrayed the secret, and let the world see that, after six months' incubation, the department could not hatch a decent excuse. Just as that discreditable act was foating away into oblivion comes this usurpation, which puts the present Executive into the company of Jackson's bank intrigues and Johnson's attack on Stanton. The revelation it makes of the servility of the Senate is disheartening to all lovers of free government. Eccept man knows lind teach Senaton who poded for Mr. Summer's removal data so solely because the President had let him understand that only on that condition could he hope to have any inf brices. The poorest memory will need but little effort to recall the very embassy that bought a Key-stone vote—the judgeship which won a Wolverine— and the herring post that made another Senator put

stone voite—the judgeship which won a woiverine—and the herring post that made another Senator put on the Domingo collar.

Of course when a party becomes merely a "ring" to divide the spoils, it touches its downfall. It is said to think that the power of a great party should have fallen into the hands of such low, mercenary schlahness. It is said that we can oppose to outlaw assassins at the South, banded together, mercilessly and at every sacrifice, for at least a great object—secess on—that we can oppose to them only a gang of Swiss shamelessly exhibiting themselves for sale to the highest bidder.

And se cneated of half our gains, betrayed in the house of our friends, we must raily for another such fight as that which crusked Davis and baulked Jehnson. To prevent the choice of a democratic President may be impossible. But our effort must go deeper than that. We must begin to educate the people into the determination that, if encouraged by a rebei President, secession ever lifts its head again at the South, the North will sweep rebeldom with the besom of utter destruction and leave it no ruler but the swerd until every now living white man is in his grave.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.

How a Wealthy, Penurious Resident of Flatbush Shuffled off This Mortal Coll.

one of the county towns of that city yesterday, for the purpose of nolding an inquest over the body place, named Ditmas Duryea. The deceased, who land, and boasted that his progenitors were among the earliest settlers of that sandy tract of our Contihis father and grandfather fought in the revolutionary war for the independence of the United States of America. Ditmas inherited a fine farm at Flatbush from his father and cultivated the land, with fair profit to himself, until within the past few years, when he found that the investments which his judgment and knowledge of real estate and certain stocks enabled him to make was more

which his judgment and knowledge of real estate and certain stocks enabled him to make was more remunerative than agricultural pursuits. Arriving at this sage conclusion he HUNG UP THE SHOVEL AND THE HOE and launched his bark upon the sea of financial speculation. His treasure throve handsomely. His coffers were filling yearly, and conomy, amounting to almost miserly meanness, is said to have characterized his manner and method of hiving and dealing with his follow men. Neighbors were heard to say that Ditmas eften felt agrieved to think that he could not charge board to his shadow for following into his house and seating lisell near the diliner table. But latterly Ditmas took to making too FREE USE OF ALCHOLIC STIMULANTS.

Six weeks ago his wife died. In her own right Mrs. Duryea pessessed a piece of property valued at \$6,000 or \$7,000, which she left entirely to a relative of her's who was in more need of assistance than her husband. Mr. Duryea, being worth about \$175,000, in bonds, stock and real estate, and childless, it was natural to suppose that he would not be likely, with his frugal habits of living, to run short of change during his natural life. Those who were acquainted with the deceased say that this cruel neglect of him in the will of his wile preyed heavily upon his mind. His sister appealed to him and urged him to be a man once more and give up drinking. He promised to do so, and latterly did attempt to overcome his propensity for liquor, but as he was subject to severe nervous attacks he took velerian and opiates, and at times became despondent and

velerian and opiates, and at times became despondent and

EXHIBITED SUICIDAL TENDENCIES.

His friends and relatives did not suppose, however, that he would carry into effect any attempt at suicide. He had said frequently that he could swallow half a tumbler of laudanum without injury. For the past few weeks he has been boarding at the farm house of Peter Williamson, an old acquaintance of his. On Monday morning last he was seen to swallow something out of a tumbler glass, standing by the sink in the kitchen, and subsequently

labelled laudanum, was found there. Deceased left the house and visited a store after this, where he remained from about eleven o'clock until half-past twelve, conversing rationally. Suddenly he grew drowsy and dizzy, and the storekeeper assisted him to the house at which he was boarding. Here he lay down on the bed, and, when asked if he wanted a doctor, replied in the negative, saying that he would take a sleep. Medical men were summoned, and everything possible for skill to devise was done to arouse the unfortunate man, but to no purpose. He breathed his last at half-past two o'clock. His property will go to his sisters.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was in accordperty will go to his sisters.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was in accordance with the above facts.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

List of American Cotton Cargoes Arrived at Liverpool March 13 and 14.

LIVERPOOL, March 14, 1871. The following is a list of cargoes of American cot ton which reached this port yesterday evening and during to-day, viz :--

 Vensel.
 Prom. Sating.
 Bales.

 Steamship Siberia
 New York.
 March 2.
 1,01

 Ship Lady Russell.
 Bavannah.
 Jan. 31.
 1,419

 Ship Lord Stanley.
 Savannah.
 Feb. 17.
 2,657

 Bark Emersid.
 Gaiveston.
 Jan. 35.
 1,628

 Bark Albitas.
 Naw Oreans.
 Feb. 10.
 1,658

 Bark Sabra Moses.
 Charleston.
 Feb. 13.
 2,081

 Bark Glen Nevis.
 Gaiveston.
 Feb. 3.
 1,041

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

The Committee and the Contributors This noble enterprise, to which we referred edi-torially several days ago, is progressing with every prospect of success. The committee having the matter in charge make a report of the growth

of the project, in which they say:—

The want of such a museum is not the want of a place of amusement, nor even of a new adornment of our city and attraction to strangers. It is the want of an essential means of high cultivation. The need of such an useum and the lack of it are for every cultivated man such woman, and end them into the dominion of the beautiful arts. Permanen public collections of works of art are hardly known in America; chosen and carefully arranged collections are unknown—while even third-rate cities on the Continent of urope have museums which students come from afar to inspect. Such means of artistical cultivation are being provided in England, also, with great sligence and lavis houting. America has been too lone unprovided with works of art for the study and enjoyment of all the other and the study and enjoyment of a subjurter of the great times of art, should lead us to even greater efforts than are made in the citics of Europe to establish iree museums of the art.

The chief urpose of the museum is, of course, to illustrate the history of act, its progress and decay, and the many changes of styfe and spirit is has undergone. It is thought that it is better to concent, and the many changes of styfe and spirit is has undergone. It is thought that it is better to concent, and the many changes of styfe and spirit is has undergone. It is thought that it is better to concent, and the many changes of styfe and spirit is has undergone. It is thought that it is better to concent, and the many changes of styfe and spirit is has undergone. It is thought that it is better to concent, and the many changes of styfe and spirit is his undergone. It is thought that it is better to concent to the style spirit is the spirit in the spirit is the spirit in t William H. Raynor
Levi P. Morton...
J. Pierpont Morgan
William Paton...
D. Willis James...
Samuel J. Tilden...
Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.
Robert Colgate...
Alexander Stuart.
John B. Trevor...
William H. Fegg...
H. C. Fahnestock...
Henry Clewes...
Anson P. Stokes.
D. F. Appleton...
Edwin D. Morgan...
Griffith Thomas...

500 J. W. Chanier..... 500 Albon P. Manu... 500 Parke Godwin... 500 James C. Carver... 500 George P. Putnam. 500 William Schaus... 500 George F. Comfort 500 R. D. Hatch.... 500 Herman Knapp... 500 Herman Knapp... J. Henderson....
John H. Hall...
George W. Foisom
Malijon Sands....
L. M. Rutherfurd.
James Renwick...
Henry B. Hyde...
W. C. Church...
George C. Ward

James Renwick... 500 William Schaus... 200
Henry B. Hyde... 500 George F. Comfort 200
W. C. Church... 500 S. D. Hatch.... 200
George C. Ward... 500 R. Upjohn... 200
Ed. M. Townsend. 500 Herman Knapp... 100
The officers of the association are:—
President—John Taylor Johnston.

Vice Presidents—William Culien Bryant and General John A. Dix.

Trustees—William H. Aspinwall, Christian E. Detmold, Andrew H. Green, William J. Hoppin, John F. Kensett, Edwin D. Morgan, Howard Petter and Henry G. Stebbins.

Executive Committee—William T. Blodgett, S. L. M. Barlow, George F. Comfort, Joseph H. Choate, F. E. Church, Robert Gordon, R. M. Hunt, Robert Hoe, Jr., Eastman Johnson, F. L. Oimstead, G. P. Putnam, Lucius Tuckerman and J. Q. A. Ward.

Treasurer—Samuel G. Ward.

Recording Secretary—Theodore Weston.

Corresponding Secretary—Russell Sturgis, Jr.
The following gentlemen form a committee, whe will act in concert with the trustees:—
W. L. Andrews,
Daniel F. Appleion,
Samuel P. Avery,
Richard Butler,
W. C. Church,
Smith Clift,
Jonathan Edgar,
H. C. Fahnestock,
Josiah M. Fiske,
John A. C. Gray,
Marcellus Hartley,

Stephen C. Williams.

WINNIPEG.

Another Military Outbreak-Tas Cauadlan Volunteers in Open Revolt-The Government in the Hands of the Insurgents-Outrages Upon American Soil.

CHICAGO, March 14, 1871. Advices from Pembina to the 28th ultimo repreent that another outbreak had occurred on the Reserve. The First battalion of Canadian Volun-teers are in open revolt, and hold at defiance their officers and the civil authorities. The present indications are that the government is defunct, and that all authority has passed into the hands of the Cana dian troops stationed at Upper Fort Garry. Dr. Schultz is the recognized head and leader of the in-

surgents. Within a few days nominations will be made and elections held for four members of the Dominion House of Commons. A rising of soldiers and of a mob is apprehended.

All law-abiding citizens look forward with dread to the 4th of March, when the soldiers and Schultz party propose to celebrate the anniversary of Scott's execution. "We are absolutely without law, as the volunteers bave taken the authority into their

as the volunteers have taken the authority into their own hands."

Another letter says:—"The country people cannot visit Winniper without danger of being insuited and abused by lawless solders, and unless an immediate improvement is made in the condition of affairs many of the people will abandon their farms and fly for refuge to the American side of the boundary. The village of Pemblina is Irequently visited by parties of drunken volunteers, who terrify and frequently abuse the citizens. On the night of the 24th an American citizen, named Andrew Nault, was chased across the international boundary by a party of infuriated soldiers, and who, some distance this side of the line, was knocked down and savagely beaten by them and left for dead. Nault was one of the supporters of Riel's provisional government of last winter, which is the reason of the assault."

A meeting was held last night, of prominent citizens, to take into consideration the expediency of inviting the Legislature to nold its next session in this city. A committee of nine was appointed to carry into effect the wishes of the meeting.

A REBEL GIANT IN TROUBLE.—A man named James L. Elmer was arrested last week in Keokuk, Iowa, for eloping with his sister's daughter. He is represented as being six feet six inches in height, a resident of Virginia and formerly a soldier in the

THE FLAG OF THE UNION.

George Washington's Memory in Europe-Celebration of the Anniversary of His Birthday in Vienna-Entertainment by the United States Minister-Patriotism and Good Feeling.

VIENNA, Feb. 22, 1871. This evening the American Minister and Mrs. Jay received at their residence in this city an American party, residents and ravellers, representing all sections of the Union. After supper Mr. Jay in a neat speech expressed

countrymen and fair country women on the 139th anniversary of the birth of Washington. Gradually, to call it—although it was perhaps doubtful if it were not peopled at asearly a period as any other began to count by centuries. It is now believed, and with reason, that our Pacific coast was visited by the Chinese nearly a thousand years ago, as the Chinese records allude to their visit, and Mexico in our own day, and still more in that of Coites, exhibited signs of the idolatry which the Chinese had left behind them. But counting simply from Columbus, we number will have completed her first century. That anniversary will be celebrated over all the world. I had bach, the celebrated German author, so well known and so justly admired in the United States for his

and Mr. Auerbach said that anniversary would be an event of universal inteless, and that all Germany and her universalities would join in its eelevation. Let us hope, my countrimen, that Europe, while assisting te honor the birtaday of our republic, will do practical homage to the precepts of Washington and the truth of our Declaration. For all that our republic is, for all that we hope it may become, we are largely indebted to this great man, who while he ived was first in war and first in peace, and whose memory, at the close of this mineteenth century, is still the first in the hearts of his countrymen.

The company then drank, standing and in silence, the toast "The Memory of Washington."

The next toast, it was remarked, required neither speech nor preface. It was greeted with the entiusiasm with which Americans in a foreign sand ever hait the sight of their national flag.

Three cheers haited the health of "The President of the United States."

In introducing the toast to the Sovereign of Austria the Minister remarked that an inquiry had been recently addressed to him concerning Baron de Bielein Berthoff, who was referred to as the first Minister from Austria to the United States, and that, at his request, the Austrian Foreign Office had courteously searched this rarchives and had found in the Belgian department several volumes containing the correspondence of Baron de Bielein Berthoff, dated at Philadelphia and New York, from August 17-65, to January, 1789, and the Austrian Chancelior de Beust, with characteristic courtesy, had oldered to allow copies of the correspondence to be made. He had the honor to propose the health of "His Imperial Majesty France Sosseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary."

The toast was received with cheers.

General P. Sidney Poir responded in an interesting and amissing speech, in which, after returning thanks for the army, he alluded to the popular loss of the rise, progress and fall of nations. The evidences are sbundarin to admerica that it has been the out of the ris

The company separated soon after midnight. M SCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

Ali the colleges in Paris are reopened. The theatres in Paris have opened at reduced

The uniforms of the Prussian military will be changed. The spiked helmets are, however, to re-The Empress of Germany attended on the 28th

February the readings of the Berlin Scientific Asso-The editor of a Roman Catholic paper in Munich has been committed for trial for a libel on the King

The Fancy Pair in the Botanical Gardens of Brus sels was opened by the Queen of Belgium on the 1st

The Fifty-fourth birthday of William III., King of Holland, was celebrated at the Hague on the 20th

The Germans are rapidly introducing their posta system into the conquered provinces of Alsace and Berman Lorraine. The valuable books of the National Library in

Paris, which were stowed away in a ceilar, have been returned to their former places. Victor Hugo is said to have made the following

remark before the conclusion of peace;—"I am for peace, but as a party measure I shall vote for war." The Emperor of Germany was present on the 28d February at a horse race at Versailles, in which several officers of the Brandenburg Unlans took Mrs. Curtin, wife, and Miss Curtin, daughter of

the American Minister to St. Petersburg, were pre-sented on February 1 to the Grand Duchess Alexan-Three soldiers and two women were killed in the

Hospital of la Salpetriere in Paris by the explosion of a Prussian shell which had been thrown to during Bishop Monrad, formerly Prime Minister of Den nark, who left for Australia after the Schleswig-

Holstein war in 1864, has been reinstated in the Bishopric of Laaland. The Pre ect of Aisne, who was charged with complicity in blowing up the fortress of Laon, nas been

liberated by order of Emperor William from the cita-del of Ehrenbreitstein, where he was detained. The railway carriages now running between Paris and Orleans have all been transported from Ger-many and are marked with the names of the different German lines for which they were formerly

The Preussische Kreuz Zettung has it that after the conclusion of the armistice two members of the French Ministry obtained by some means or other knowledge of Count Moltke's plan for the continuation of the war, which induced them at once

to vote for peace at any price.

The Crown Prince of Germany and his cousin the Red Prince spent the interval between the armistice and the evacuation of Versatiles in excursions to the castles on the banks of the Loire. Among others they visited the Castle of Chambord, the property of the present Bourbon Pretender.

The Parisians were much displeased with that part of President Grant's message in which it is said that Germany resembled the United States. The Journal des Débats was especially severe on the President, and said that he did it to catch the German vote at the next elections.

The revolver which was fired at Senor Rulz Zorrula, the Spanish Minister of Agriculture, contained fourteen balls. He was wounded in the right hand side, while his friend, Señor Hernandez, had his overcoat riddled by several shots. Senor Zorrilla had, however, received timely warning of a premeditated attempt against his life.

SPAIN'S TROUBLES

Particulars of the Attempted Assassination of Senor Zorilla.

Narrow Escape of the Minister-Tracked for Some Time-The Assassins Still at Large-Suspected Parties Arrested.

MADRID, Feb. 20, 1871. Yesterday this city was thrown into a state of excitement; for at a very early hour-two A. M .- an attempt had been made to assassinate Senor Ruiz Zorilla, ex-President of Cortes, now Minister of Pub-

From the facts I have been able to gather, and upon which every reliance can be placed, it appears that Señor Zorilla was returning home on foot, in company with a friend, and when passing through the Calle del Pez, opposite Calle San Reque, two men, hidden in a dark corner formed by the projection of the first house on the left side of the street, stepped forward into the road. One of them levelled a blunderbuss and fired at Zorilla just as he was crossing.

The contents of the piece passed within a few inches of the intended victim and ledged in the front of a shop opposite. It will, no doubt, be wondered what brought such an important personage as Ruiz Zorilla out on foot in the small nours of the morning. It appears that in the afternoon of the advice of a "rendezvous" where he would be put in possession of very important revelations respecting a certain MATTER OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

which had for some time occupied the public atten-tion, and which the tribunals had not been able to clear up. (This undoubtedly refers to the assassination of Prim.) Zerrilla, anxions to de all in his power to aid the judicial authorities in their work of investigation, did not seem inclined to go to the place ap-

gation, did not seem inclined to go to the place appointed; for he said that at ten P. M. the parties
could see him at the house of a confidential friend
in the Calle del Pez, and so it was arranged.

THE UNKNOWN PARTIES
did not keep their appointment, and the Minister,
after waiting nearly four hours, took his departure in
company with the same irlend, and was proceeding
home when the attack was made. As soon as the
gun was discharged the assassins took to ther heets.

Zorilla's friend, who carried a revolver, gave chase
and fred twice at the fugitives, who, nevertheless,
made good their escape.

and fired twice at the fugitives, who, nevertheless, made good their escape.

IT IS-SUPPOSED

that they must have entered some house in the same street, and that the door of the house was purposely left ajar. When the assassins were clean ous of sight both watchmen and policemen, as usual, made their appearance and gave hot pursuit to invisible assassins in all directions, and sacray after returned to report that they had not been able to find any one. It is said that Zorilla, when he saw the assassins, exclaimed, "I expected as much. We are sold!"

RECKLE:SNESS OF THE MINISTER.

RECKLESSNESS OF THE MIN:STER.

RECKLE'SNESS OF THE MINISTER.

It seems remarkably strange that a man of Zorilla's stamp in the political world, and surrounded, as he is, by innumerable enemies, should not have taken the precaution of placing detectives on the lookout for any premeditated attack, and more so as it is said that he had a presentiment of what was likely to take place.

ZORILÂA TRICKED FOR SOME TIME.

One of the ministerial papers states that there is no doubt that Ruiz Zorilla has been followed for some time past, and the assassins had previously taken steps to make their escape good, adding that he has miraculously escaped an ambuscade such as was prepared for the unfortunate General Prim, and that there is no doubt that there exists in Madrid a permanent conspiration against the lives of the principal personages of the revolution, and who are resolved to desiroy all those who contribute to the support of the new order of things. Viscount del Bruch, son of the "infortunate General Prim, was one of the first of the distinguished personages whe nocked to the residence of Zorilla to congratulate him on his escape.

PARTIES ARRESTED.

The officers of justice at once tow measures for the apprehension of the assassins—surrounded and searched the houses close to where the awage was made—and have taken four men and a womes into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the attempt to assassinate the Minister of Public Works.

The New King's Diff ulties-The Refusal of Swear Allegiance-The Prim Murder. News from Madrid gives the information that the new Spanish Cortes has been summoned to meet on April 3, and the elections are to take place on March

8. The members of the Senate will be elected on

the same day by the provincial deputation, as the Crown has no longer the right to appoint Senators. There is great excitement about the refusal or several generals to swear allegiance to the new King. They are not only the adherents of the Bourbons, such as Captain General Don Juan Pezuela, Count de Cheste, Don Eugenio Pavia y Lacy, Marquis of Novaliches, and General Calogne General Contrelas Sanz and Nouvilas. The Duke of Montpensier, Captain General of the army, and his Adjutant General, Solis, have resigned, in order to avoid the oath of allegnance. The journal El Imparcial stated semi-officially that the Ministry will banish all those rebellious generals, including the Duke of Montpensier, to the island of Minorca. On the other hand it is reported that Don Francis de Bourbon, husband of Queen Isabella, has tendered his submission to King Amadeus.

The murder of Prim is still surrounded with great mystery. Many arrests of suspected persons, including the republican Claré, have taken place, but no additional light has as yet been thrown upon this dark deed.

The Ministry has issued a circular relating to the elections. The re-establishment of the seminators. but also many of the advanced liberals, such as

The Ministry has issued a circular relating to the elections. The re-establishment of the monarchy is especially mentioned, and all republican lendencies are severely condemned.

"THE LAWYER , TRADE."

NEW YORK, March 13, 1871. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In your issue of March 10 a paragraph appeared, headed "The Lawyers' Trade," &c., reflecting severely upon my character and seriously affecting my reputation. The article referred to my arrest by order of Police Justice Coulter, for having directed one James Ryan to seize or take property without color of law, belonging to one Figuero. The facts in the case are as follows:—About eighteen months ago the case are as follows:—About eighteen months ago I was retained by one James Ryan to commence an action against one William J. O'Bryon to recover possession of certain store property and fixures, unlawfully withheld by O'Bryon from Ryan. I collimented the action in the Court of Common Pleas, and in April last recovered judgment in favor of my client for the recovery of the possession of the property. Upon this judgment I issued Tu execution to the sheriff of this county, directing him to take the property and deliver it to my client, Ryan. The Sheriff took possession, but his further proceedings were staved by an appeal. The appeal was heard at a recent general term of the Court of Common Pleas, and the judgment aforesaid was ammed. I then directed the Sheriff to seize the property under the execution and deliver it as therein directed. This he proceeded to do, by going to the store on Forty-second street, where the property then was. Arrived there he found Figuero, who claimed to have bought the property and store from O'Bryon. The Sheriff explained to him that O'Bryon had no title to the property, and could not sell it; that the property had been in litigation, and the possession and ownership thereof has been decided adversely to O'Bryon. Figuero then consented to the property being taken by the Sheriff and delivered to Ryan, saying he would hold O'Bryon responsible for his loss. The Sheriff remained in possession over a week and notified me he was ready to deliver the property and took it, advertising it for sale and selling it at public auction, as he had no further use for it. This he had a perfect right to do. The net proceeds of the sale, about \$30, were paid to me as attorney for Ryan, and I paid out of it sundry disbursements, Sheriff's and referee's fees, paid part to O'Bryon and retained some \$20 for my services. I also recepted to the Sheriff for the property, paying his fees.

The judgment, in addition to directing a return of the property awarded \$194 for costs, and the costs of appeal amounted I was retained by one James Ryan to commence an

rant for my arrest.

The public can draw its own inference from the above. I think that comment from me is quite unnecessary. Very respectfully, yours, JOHN L. LINDSAY.

A COUSIN OF MARTIN VAN BUREN IN LOUIS. IANIA.—An old gentleman named Jacob Haistend, a full cousin of Martin Van Buren, resides with Mr. A. C. Bernard, seven miles below New Iberia, La. Although his brothers and sisters, who reside in New York, are all in good chromistances and offer him a home in his old age, yet he prefers remaining in the South, although he had to work for a livelihood.